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Monday, January 27, 1908.

Wherever he goes, blessings follow the booster.

Newspapers are so useful that even their back numbers are valuable.

Perhaps the ideal safe theater would be one you couldn't break into.

Speed the end of the Thaw trial and the beginning of the baseball season!

Yes, a pessimist is a man who can see nothing in a doughnut but the hole.

"Rolling bones gather no coins."

Atlanta Georgian. Shouldn't shoot craps.

When it comes to the wedding tour, Friday is as good a day as any other on which to start.

Having lost thirty thousand dollars in its manufacture, Mark Twain finds no sustenance in breakfast food.

The claim that typhoid germs are carried in water causes many men to feel quite safe from the disease.

And it looks as if some of the roving Indians in Southern Utah are behaving badly merely for the purpose of becoming "good."

An oyster will turn a grain of sand into a pearl; and sometimes the enterprising promoter will turn hot air into hard cash.

John L. Sullivan recently mauled a man who asked him to take a drink. That prohibition wave must have turned into a comb.

Let a starving man steal a loaf of bread, and see if he will be defended under a plea of having suffered from stuporous melancholy.

In a year from now Cuba must not only be able to walk alone, but must also have acquired the ability to walk a pretty straight mark.

Our Mormon prophets profess to believe in revelations; but not of the sort that The Tribune made in the case of the disgraced Tanager.

However, it appears that trusts manage to stretch their existence over a greater period than that covered by individual Presidential incumbencies.

The case with which that plot to blow up the navy was nipped in the bud would persuade one to imagine that it had been hatched to order and for the purpose.

If we are correctly informed concerning the disposition of a rheumatism patient, Admiral Rob's proneness to the use of expletives has been lessened by his affliction.

Nevada's Legislature requests the mine operators to abolish the card system; and you may be justified in the imagination that this is not the first time mine owners there have been induced to cut the cards.

Mr. Roosevelt declares that Secretary Taft will win in the convention on the first ballot. Now it is up to the country to wait and see what the delegates shall have to say in the matter.

As a rule, cures for nervous prostration involve such financial expenditure

that the man who is able to spend so much money has enough of it to prevent him from acquiring the ailment.

THE LATEST HARRIMAN SUITS.

Great interest will necessarily be taken in all this region in the suit brought by Attorney-General Bonaparte to shake loose Mr. Harriman's control of the Southern Pacific lines, and to release his holdings (or that of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line) in the Salt Lake Route, the Santa Fe, and other railroad companies.

Mr. Bonaparte claims that there is in the possession of the Department of Justice ample evidence of the violation of the anti-trust (or Sherman) law in the transactions recited in the telegram from Washington printed yesterday morning, which foreshadowed the planting of this litigation. This evidence has been collected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and is represented as being complete and satisfactory.

There have been rumors in line with this projected litigation for some time, and it has been stated without contradiction that ex-Senator Clark, who headed the project of building the Salt Lake route to Los Angeles, would uncover some things which were not to his liking but that were forced upon him. He gave out that this road from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles and San Pedro was to be an absolutely independent line, an "open gateway" to accommodate all users on equal terms. The acceptance of the conditions to which he had to agree has, it is understood, been a sore recollection to him ever since, and now, if the government will take this matter up in earnest, and in good faith strive to get to the bottom of the transactions, deals, agreements, forced or otherwise, that he is ready to tell the whole story. It will be a story of vast interest to all this region if it is brought out. And by reason of the rumors in connection with this Clark road, especially, the suits that the Attorney-General is bringing are truly sensational for this city and for all this region.

JUDGE McPHERSON'S RULINGS.

The dispatches yesterday morning told of the severe handling by U. S. District Judge McPherson at Kansas City of two rebaters, George L. Thomas, whom he fined \$7000, and L. B. Taggart, whom he fined \$4000, for violating the law which forbids the acceptance of or contracting for rebates on railroad transportation. The Judge omitted the imprisonment that he threatened, as he held the railroad company primarily responsible for the violations of the law. The offense was fully proven, but the case against the railroad is yet on appeal.

Judge McPherson, however, came into the limelight even more prominently as week ago, on account of his ruling against the statute passed by the Missouri Legislature forbidding foreign corporations doing business in that State to transfer suits brought against them, from the State to the Federal courts, upon pain of the forfeiture of their charters. The Judge held this statute invalid, because it denied to a non-resident company a right not denied to a resident company, a right that is given in the Federal Constitution and by act of Congress. But a single question is thus presented, Judge McPherson said; "The complainant asserts rights under the National Constitution and laws of Congress. The defendant asserts rights under an act of the Missouri Legislature, and insists that there is no conflict. This court holds that there is a conflict, and there being a conflict, the one or the other must give way. And that Constitutional laws of Congress being the supreme law of the land, of course the enactments of the State must yield."

It was not this, however, that drew forth the questioning comment of the Eastern press, but another portion of the Judge's decision, wherein he said: "This court is mindful of the criticism by many laymen, as well as by many lawyers, to the effect that United States courts have no right, nor even the power to decree the invalidity of the statutes. The argument, or rather the talk, is that the people know what they need, and that the representatives in the Legislature alone should determine what statutes we must have, and when so determined and evidenced by legislative enactment, that the courts should not interfere by decree, and thereby thwart the legislative will. In other words, that it is well to limit the powers of executives and courts, but a written constitution restraining legislative bodies is all wrong, and that the Great Britain has the model government."

Officers of the State, too, often decry the power of the Nation. "State rights" is their shibboleth. The most attractive argument to some lawyers of recent days is that the State courts alone are the first instance should pass upon the question as to the validity of State statutes, with the right of the Federal courts to carry the case for final decree to the Supreme Court of the United States. Such arguments are plausible, are convincing to many good people, but are so dangerous as to amount to a heresy. It is the extreme of "State rights" in a new form. It is not easy for the lay mind to see any heresy in the proposition that State courts ought to deal primarily with the question of the validity of State statutes. It is quite true that the Federal courts may also deal with State statutes as a primary proposition, and often do so. But the dealing in each case would logically be on a different basis. The State courts would deal with the State statutes on the question of their conformity to the State Constitution; the Federal Courts on their squaring with the Constitution of the United States. We are quite aware that this, though a logical line of division of the powers and activities of the State and the Federal courts, is not the actual line of division; for State courts rule on State statutes in relation to their agreement or disagreement with the Federal Constitution; and Federal courts rule upon State statutes with a view to their

conformity to the Constitution of the State, as well as on their conformity to the Constitution of the United States. And we believe that what was in Judge McPherson's mind was that where a question of the Federal Constitution is involved, it should be left to the Federal courts, and not to the State courts, to decide, conformable to the logical rule above indicated. Otherwise his ruling would be itself the dangerous heresy.

THE JANUS-FACED PRIESTHOOD.

For the purpose of showing that the prophets are one thing to the world, and another to the Mormon people, The Tribune will present the recorded utterances of the chief priest of the tithe-gathering cult, just as he delivered them upon two separate occasions. In the one instance, Joseph F. Smith engaged himself to the task of whitewashing himself before the outside world, by means of a pretended interview obtained by the Pittsburgh Times, which he gave out on April 3, 1907. Upon the other occasion he was preaching his regulation sermon to the saints at Kanosh, on May 23, 1899, the report of which was printed in the Deseret News of June 10th following. In both cases we select his remarks concerning the tithes, giving the conflicting sentiments in juxtaposition:

It (the tithing) is not exacted from the church. It is a voluntary offering. Many do not pay it at all. Some only pay it in part. Nevertheless, I assert that no man has been excommunicated for non-payment of tithes.—Smith to Pittsburgh Times.

It has been read to us that he who will not observe this law (speaking of tithing) shall not be found worthy to stand among us, and I have read it in the book of the law of the Lord, as recorded by the authority of the prophet, Joseph Smith, that their names shall be erased from the records of the church, both they and their families, and they shall inherit no inheritance in Zion.—Smith to saints at Kanosh.

There are many uses to which it is put. One is the care of the poor.—Smith to Pittsburgh Times.

It is generally the devil's poor and the poor devil (saying Brigham Young) that are ready to clamor for help from the tithing office, if they have only a semblance of standing in the church.—Smith to saints at Kanosh.

But, in our efforts to care for the welfare of the people, that is not all that is done for the poor. We take care of them until they can be provided with employment, if able to work at all. If unable to work, they are cared for.—Smith to Pittsburgh Times.

I would like to give the bishops a key on this matter. A bishop is under no obligation to care for the poor people who have never had their names put upon the tithing records of the church.—Smith to saints at Kanosh.

There can be no difficulty in grasping the ideas of the double-dealing Smith in these two separate instances. He desired to appear before the world at large as a saint of the immaculate brand—benevolent, charitable and a Good Samaritan generally. Before the Mormon people themselves he had two objects in view—one to frighten them into liberal contribution, and the other to frighten them out of the idea of ever expecting any of their money back. To the world he made himself appear to be a benefactor to the poor of his church, overlooking any slight misdoing on their part, and desiring only to help them on to a betterment of their own condition. Speaking to the saints, however, he intimates to them that if they be so poor as to seek succor, they are children of the devil. When talking for publication in a wicked Gentile community, Smith declared that tithing was not considered to be a compulsory law of the church, and that no man is ever excommunicated for non-payment. In the presence of his own people, he holds up the bagpiper of excommunication and apostasy as the inevitable penalty for failure to contribute.

But it is yet to be proved that Smith feels any discomfort over his inconsistency as herein displayed. He cares nothing at all about that. He has become so accustomed to utilizing brutal falsehood as a means to defend his personal criminality, and to aid in his dishonest grafting of tithes money contributed by the Mormon people, that conscience is dead and absolutely rotted at the core.

Not long ago—in fact since he gave that supposed interview to the Pittsburgh Times—Smith procured the oratorical services of one Brigham H. Roberts in defense of the immoralities of the chief prophet, and in defiance of the decent sentiment and the law of this commonwealth. During the course of that address, Elder Roberts attempted to justify the church neglect of its own poor by saying that the Mormons had as much right as any other people to place their indigents in the poorhouse, because Mormons pay taxes.

Between Roberts and Smith you may reach the conclusion that the real doctrine of the high priests is that if a man pays tithes long enough to become poor, they have a right to thrust him into the public almshouse, because the Mormon people pay taxes. If a man, in the church be so poor and helpless that he is unable to pay tithes at all, then they have a right to dump him among the public paupers because he had never paid tithes. So that, according to the view of the robbing hypocrites, who wallow in luxury procured at the expense of the hard-working Mormon, the poorhouse gets the indigent saint coming and going, paying tithes, or not paying tithes. These contributions are, as I have pretended by Joseph F. Smith, collected for the purpose of supporting the needy. Why, then, does Smith, through his mouthpiece, Elder Brigham H. Roberts, claim the right to thrust helpless men and women (who were once tithing-payers) into the public asylums, simply because their more fortunate brethren are able to pay taxes? If Joseph F. Smith pays taxes for the support of these public shelters, he pays them upon properties and interests which have

been purchased by moneys stolen from these same tithing contributors, whose continuous payments for the support and enrichment of Smith and his likes have rendered them dependent upon charity in the days of their aged unproductiveness. If the public taxes are to be depended upon for the support of Mormon church-poor, then why exact the tithes?

But now comes the amusing part of Smith's sermon to the Kanosh saints. (Never a sermon by that entertaining gentleman, but the risibles are stimulated at one point or another.) He proceeded to quote the word of the Lord, as delivered by John the Revelator, as follows: "And the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works." And then, having thus quoted the word of the Lord in his canvass for tithes, he turned right around and said, "The Lord has no need of our substance. He is not asking you or me to give him alms."

Now, it is a well-known fact that upon other occasions any speaker for the Mormon church is likely to cite that passage from St. John to prove that the things which are "written in the books," and by which the saints are to be finally judged, would pertain to their morals, their honesty, their usefulness to the community, their charity to the needy neighbor, their forgiveness of the erring brother—any or every old thing. This same passage may thus be made to do service in a hundred different ways, just as will best suit "the need of the hour" among the holy ones of the polygamous cult. But the greedy, gold-grabbing, law-defying Smith can find but one reading for the words of the Lord through St. John. The only thing that could possibly occur to his sordid mind as appearing to be written in any book, would be figures—dollars and cents in the United States, and whatever else they may call money in any other language—and all going to show how much he thought the tithing payers owed him after they had already contributed to their own deprivation and injustice to their families.

Knowing the disposition and characteristics of the chief and most despicable tithe-gatherer—who lies before God and boasts of it, and who dare not render such accounting of moneys entrusted to his care as would be volunteered by any honest and respectable man—we are obliged to agree with him that all poor people who follow and worship him are indeed "the devil's poor;" and we also aver that all who stick to the tithing business long enough will certainly become "poor devils." But let them turn out to be either, we can with all truthfulness say to them that in time of need, the worst place to which they can go for help is the brazen gate of the "the storehouse of the Lord," behind which Smith securely lolls in polygamous lechery and luridulous indolence.

THE FELT FOOLISHNESS.

The Tribune printed the report made by a lady in this city of the contents of a letter read to the Saints in meeting at Syracuse on December 29, 1907. This report stated, in brief that the letter called on the brethren to dis-fellowship the non-tithe-payers, and spoke of the revival of certain ordinances or practices of the church which had for a time been in suspension. This latter was construed by the hearers as referring to polygamy, and in their talks together after meeting was out they freely agreed among themselves that this was what was meant.

Some controversy arose over the correctness of this report, and Mr. Felt, who is the Tribune's correspondent at Farmington, Davis County, furnished us what purported to be a copy of the letter read. This corroborated the report given us by the lady as to dis-fellowship for non-tithe-paying, but omitted any reference to the suspended ordinances. We printed the letter as furnished, and also called attention to the wording of the same as furnished to us, where it is perfectly evident that an important omission is made.

Then a report came to us from our regular correspondent at Spanish Fork, confirming our first received report of this letter. It was read at Spanish Fork, and contained both the tithe clause and that relating to suspended ordinances, and at Spanish Fork as at Syracuse the brethren construed this latter portion of the letter to mean the avowed restoration of polygamy.

Mr. Felt, who supplied us the copy of this letter as printed, called upon The Tribune and endeavored to enforce the idea that nothing was omitted from the letter as furnished us. He admitted that we had printed it precisely as received; but that we "did not understand." Mr. Felt is a Mormon elder. He also publishes a paper at Farmington. In the latest issue of that paper he berates The Tribune for its attitude toward the letter, because we cannot take the same view of it that he does. He claims that the letter as furnished us was complete, entire; nothing omitted; which is a manifest falsehood; an impossibility for the letter as printed does not "read."

He also claims that it is perfectly proper to dis-fellowship members of the Seventies when they have grown too old to do missionary work, and are a burden to the church. But we have repeatedly shown that the withdrawal of two million dollars a year from the community resources to "squander for personal or corrupt advantage in Canada, Mexico, Washington, or elsewhere" is the business of everybody in the community. It is a crippling bleeding of the community resources, which hinders advancement and retards business and development in every direction.

From Felt's folly in berating The Tribune in this matter, few would suppose that he himself is the person who furnished the letter in question, and being made aware of this fact no one will wonder that the copy furnished was "doctored."

Utah State Press

SHEEP INDUSTRY IS IMMENSE.

Eastern Utah Advocate.
It is estimated that about \$6,000,000 was added to the economy of Utah during 1907 by the receipts of mutton and wool. Fully \$300,000 more than the previous year, around \$2,350,000 sheep were shown last year with the wool crop placed at 16,285,000 pounds. Prices at the shearing were ranged from 3 to 35 cents per pound, or around 21 cents on the average. The whole crop brought approximately \$2,413,000.

SEEKERS FOR FARMS.

Price Advocate.
Salt Lake City real estate offices report a remarkable inquiry for farms, the result of the fact that the yearling calves and yearling steers are profitable to operate in agriculture than in other forms of enterprise. One dealer has had as many as thirty persons in his office within the last two weeks asking after farm properties. These are all well as a drug on the market, and prices are fairly firm. Most of the inquirers are Utah people.

LYING CAUSES INDIGESTION.

Emory County Progress.
Great is medical science. It has discovered that lying is often the cause of indigestion, and more indigestion in this country than in any other. So when you are handed a whooper, just pass a tablet and let it go at that.

LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Logan Republican.
The saloon men of Utah are in for some more trouble. At a meeting of the Anti-Saloon League in Salt Lake City a few days ago, W. H. King was elected chairman of the executive committee, and it was decided to inaugurate a determined campaign to secure the enactment of a local option law. The proposed law to apply to all counties, meaning thereby that each county by the vote of the electors should determine whether the county should be a dry county. That means that Cacher people will have the opportunity of saying whether they want saloons or not. The prospects are bright. There is a great preponderance of "good" people in Cache, all right, but they are not good people like their good "licker" too.

INDORSES JOHN SPARKS.

Ogden Journal.
For several weeks John Sparks of Nevada has been meeting prominently in the public eye than any other Western man. His efforts to be true to the State and true to the people have won him the respect of the people, have been endorsed by the business men of that commonwealth, and though the President has deemed it expedient to remove Sparks from the position of Nevada's representative in Congress, the people of Nevada stand on perfect equality with him. Sparks is a man of rare good business judgment, and his removal from office is a great loss to the very last degree. Every citizen of Nevada stands on perfect equality with him. Sparks is a man of rare good business judgment, and his removal from office is a great loss to the very last degree. Every citizen of Nevada stands on perfect equality with him. Sparks is a man of rare good business judgment, and his removal from office is a great loss to the very last degree. Every citizen of Nevada stands on perfect equality with him.

AFTER THE STATE ENGINEER.

Covalts Times.
Attention has been called time and again to the fact that "Notice to Water Users," that should be properly published in this paper, have been given to the Salt Lake and Ogden daily papers. We have been asked why this was the case, and can only say it looks to us that the State Engineer is afraid that the residents of this particular neighborhood might find what his department is doing. The notice is a paper that is not given to the public, but is given to the water users. The notice is a paper that is not given to the public, but is given to the water users. The notice is a paper that is not given to the public, but is given to the water users.

TIME TO GET HAPPY.

Park Record.
Now is the time to get happy if you are not already so. With the improvement of financial and business conditions in the West, and the fact that the good news coming to the East, and home, there is every reason to believe that the worst of the "hard times" is over. The improvement is not only in the West, but in the East, and in the world. The improvement is not only in the West, but in the East, and in the world.

INDIAN WAR HISTORY.

Provo Democrat.
The appointment of Utah county has named a day on which the Indian war veterans are invited to attend the public schools throughout that county and to receive a small pension. This is a war throughout that county and State. At these exercises the veterans will wear the uniform of the Indian war. They will be called upon to give some of their experiences during the several Indian wars that have been fought in this State, and lay before the children of the schools the historical facts as seen and heard by the veterans. This is an important and wise innovation in the manner of teaching local history in the public schools. It is but one degree removed from actually witnessing in person the making of those important chapters in our history. Being given by those who were actual participants, the element of uncertainty as to the facts is removed to a great degree. The veterans should, and we believe will, appreciate the importance of the occasion. They will be addressing the future historians, statesmen, and we believe will, appreciate the importance of the occasion. They will be addressing the future historians, statesmen, and we believe will, appreciate the importance of the occasion.

NOT HELD IN VAIN.

Wasatch Watch.
That the Dry-Farming congress will result in much good to the arid States is generally conceded by all who have given the matter any serious consideration. But how far-reaching these results will be, and how soon their influence will be appreciable for the farmers and homeseekers of the arid West cannot at this time be foretold with any degree of certainty. If the congress is successful, it will be a great step toward the accomplishment of the arid States.

of this and surrounding States that today furnish only a home for jackrabbits and coyotes, will be transformed into beautiful fields of waving grain and other agricultural crops, the possibilities of which are almost infinite. The arid States are the pioneer in irrigation and dry farming, and will undoubtedly be the leading factor in determining the world's great possibilities of the virgin soil of the great Western deserts where in all probability water will never run. There are millions of acres of rich soil in the valleys of this State, practically worthless because of lack of water for irrigation, awaiting only the day when education in soil culture and methods of dry farming will have opened the way for their development from the desert. Already thousands of acres of the most remunerative soil of our State is being cultivated by the arid States, and the contribution that has a few years ago were considered worthless. Yet dry farming is only in its infancy, and much must be learned through experience. The significance of the employment of methods of soil culture in arid land treatment is that it has opened the way for the arid States and severely realized by those who have made it a systematic study. It is the arid States that have the most fertile minds of some of its delegates a desire for information upon this important subject, it will not have been held in vain.

What Idaho Editors Say

Boise Citizen. Colonel Hager, Major Fred Reid, and several other editors are out for the Republican nomination for Congress. Like the rest of the arid States, Idaho has no objection to the conclusion that it is time to fill the vacancy that has existed for the last six years.

GOOD MORTGAGES.

Soda Springs Tribune. A loan company in Salt Lake heads its advertisement "Good Mortgages." The only good kind ever saw was the one we were putting in the stove.

SHOW COMMENDABLE SPIRIT.

Twin Falls News. The farmers have shown a commendable spirit in perfecting their organization. They have only made a start, however, and they must keep everlastingly at it until they are prepared to take over the vast land system and operate it economically. Their work has only commenced. They have formed the nucleus of a grand organization and if they stick to their work, they will have accomplished a great work. Not only have they shown a commendable spirit, but through their organization they should be able to do business on a wholesale basis and make their products more profitable. They should be able to offer their products to the world and open up their own avenues of trade. The prospects are bright, and the farmers will undoubtedly take advantage of their opportunity. As a class, the Twin Falls farmers are second to none in the arid States. They are the brightest and best agriculturists and horticulturists in the country. Likewise, they are the most industrious and enterprising. The opportunities are unlimited and failure to grasp them would be unpardonable.

IT ISN'T UNANIMOUS.

Idaho Falls Times. While James H. Brady and other Republican bosses have been telling the Easterners that Idaho is a Republican State, the arid States of Idaho have had the temerity to circulate the following resolution: "Resolved, that the State of Idaho is a Republican State, and the people of Idaho are in favor of the principles advocated by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, believing that the only way to secure the best government for the arid States is to elect a man of high ideals and of unflinching devotion to the cause of popular government, who has the courage to stand up for the principles of the people of Idaho." The resolution was adopted by a large majority of the delegates from this State to the national convention at Chicago, who will support the nomination of Mr. La Follette for President of the United States.

MORMON ASSESSMENTS.

Idaho Scimitar. In the distribution of information as to the proposed assessment, the Scimitar has a right to comment on the appointment of Frank C. Bramwell to the position of receiver of the Federal land office at Granger in the arid States of Oregon. The appointee is a Mormon and is the son of Frank S. Bramwell, a well-known Mormon leader in the councils of the church of the Latter-day Saints. The bestowal of a valuable government position upon this representative of the Mormon church is a recognition of the political services of the church. Mr. Bramwell is receiving a salary of \$1000 a year and one-third of his compensation is paid annually to the treasury of the Mormon church. Law, custom, and public sentiment prescribe that no assessment shall be made upon any Federal office in support of a political party, and under the improved conscience of the nation, the requirement is violated at the part of the violator. But in the case of the Mormon church, law, custom and the operation of public sentiment are suspended, and assessments are permitted. Authority for this departure from the inflexible rule that is applied to the arid States is found in the Mormon book of "Doctrine and Covenants," in revelation number 118, divulged by the Lord, through Joseph Smith. Verily, saith the Lord, I reveal unto you the history of the church, and put into the hands of the bishop of my church of Zion.

DRY LAND FARMING.

Pocatello Tribune. One year ago the dry-farm congress was organized at Denver. It is a pretty dry proposition, this arid States, and the fact that it is not irrigated by artificial means, but the gentlemen who have taken hold of it, have been successful in their efforts. They have proved that it is possible to make the arid States a source of wealth, and that the people who stake out ground on an arid belt for the purpose of making it bloom, can do so profitably. Dry land farming has passed the experimental stage in Idaho. It has been proved that the arid States can produce grain and other crops, and the product is the very highest grade. On the outskirts of Pocatello, the arid States are producing grain and other crops, and the product is the very highest grade. The soil of the Snake river valley seems ideally suited for this sort of cultivation, and Idaho is setting a pace for the other arid States of the West in this particular line of activity. There are thousands of people in this part of the arid States who will watch with interest the proceedings of the congress now in session at Salt Lake and will hope to learn a few valuable points about dry farming. The delegates to the congress are men who know the business and the arid States in sure to profit by this meeting. If they can learn something that will make dry land farming a success in the arid States, their mission will not have been in vain.

MORMONS GIVEN OFFICE.

Idaho Scimitar. Honorable James E. Steele and Honorable George W. Hager have been appointed by the Governor as delegates to the dry-farming congress, which meets later on. The arid States of Idaho have a right to be proud of the appointment of these two men to this congress. The honorable James E. Steele is one of the arid States' most prominent and successful farmers. He is a man of high ideals and of unflinching devotion to the cause of popular government. He is a man of high ideals and of unflinching devotion to the cause of popular government. He is a man of high ideals and of unflinching devotion to the cause of popular government.

Nevada Press Opinion

BRIGHT DAYS AHEAD.

Fairview News.
There is no lack of interest in the matter of the Nevada State school fund. The people are looking to the State for a solution of the problem. The State has a duty to perform, and it is up to the State to see that it is performed. The State has a duty to perform, and it is up to the State to see that it is performed.

LARGE SCHOOL SURPLUS.

Pioche Record.
On January 1 the total amount of Lincoln county funds was over \$10,000. The county schools will receive an appropriation from the State of over \$10,000 in the general county fund, to be apportioned this month. The schools the largest surplus on hand.

FUTURE GROWS BRIGHTER.

White Pine News.
Returns from all over the State in evidence of the fact that the proposed and the mining man have no less than a million dollars in the State. The property on the first of the year was the greatest the State ever witnessed. The State is a rich one, and the people are looking to the State for a solution of the problem. The State has a duty to perform, and it is up to the State to see that it is performed.

LET NEVADA ALONE.

Nevada State Journal.
The Carson News is right in pointing out the uselessness of sending a Congressional committee to investigate the Nevada situation. The Nevada situation is a local one, and it is up to the Nevada people to solve it. The Nevada people are looking to the Nevada State for a solution of the problem. The Nevada State has a duty to perform, and it is up to the Nevada State to see that it is performed.

MORMONS GIVEN OFFICE.

Idaho Scimitar. Honorable James E. Steele and Honorable George W. Hager have been appointed by the Governor as delegates to the dry-farming congress, which meets later on. The arid States of Idaho have a right to be proud of the appointment of these two men to this congress. The honorable James E. Steele is one of the arid States' most prominent and successful farmers. He is a man of high ideals and of unflinching devotion to the cause of popular government. He is a man of high ideals and of unflinching devotion to the cause of popular government. He is a man of high ideals and of unflinching devotion to the cause of popular government.

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